

Farm and Garden

MAKING HOME ATTRACTIVE.

Farmers Have the Materials For Beautifying Right at Hand.

Nest, conveniently arranged buildings, a well kept lawn attractively bordered with trees and shrubs add greatly to the appearance and value of the farm and to the happiness of its occupants, says a bulletin of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station on "Planning and Adorning the Homestead."

The farmstead, including as it does the general area occupied by the farm buildings, house and lawn, is the center of activity for the farm. Its planning and development, both from



Photograph by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

PREPARE APPROACH TO A FARMHOUSE.

the standpoint of convenience and of securing an attractive landscape effect, deserve special consideration.

A well thought out plan is the first requisite to get these results, as in the absence of a definite scheme serious mistakes are likely to be made. This plan should include the location of buildings, drives, walks, trees, shrubbery, and every other feature which contributes either to the convenience or ornamentation of the place. It should be developed with the larger relationships always in mind.

The location of the house and farm buildings is the first consideration. Even though it happens that some or all of these are already on the ground, a plan for their location is important. New farm homes are erected to supplant old ones and other new farm structures are added, which make practicable a general consideration of the entire building scheme. Material improvement can often be made in a farmstead by a readjustment as new buildings are put up, though the best results are obtained where things are planned right from the start.

WONDERFUL FARMING.

Dr. Russell of Columbia university says the Island of Guernsey is just about the size of one-half of a government township, six miles square, and very much the same shape if divided diagonally, say, from the northwest corner to the southeast corner. On this small territory 40,000 people and 6,000 cattle find subsistence. There's farming for you.

Hang Up the Scythe.

It is undesirable to leave a scythe lying about, yet it is equally difficult to find a suitable place to hang one. To hang it on a nail is to risk dulling the blade, while to hang it in the crook of a tree is detrimental to the tree's welfare. However, there is a way. Obtain a V shaped crook from an old limb, cutting one fork about a foot in length and the other about six inches. The rear side of the long fork is then trimmed down slightly so that it can be nailed uprightly to a flat surface. This will form a permanent place for the scythe, where the blade will not get dulled nor a fruit tree be injured.—Farm and Fireside.

Around the Honey Makers.

Comb honey that is to be sent to a distant market should be shipped before cold weather, since the combs become extremely fragile when cold.

Change all failing or slow queens promptly and breed from the best you can secure, thus raising the standard of your stock step by step and improving the average year by year.

The young bees, hatched from Aug. 1 on, constitute the colony to be wintered, and for this reason it is wise to see that much brood is ready, even if you have to resort to stimulative feeding.

As a rule, bees cast a prime swarm as soon as the first queen cell is sealed unless prevented by bad weather; therefore the first young queen may be expected to emerge on the eighth day from the first swarm.

When the hives are well distributed in a certain space their inmates can be more easily handled. It seems to improve their disposition, especially if there are some trees, shrubs or the like about it. Robbing is not so prevalent, either, and the absence of that always helps to make bees better natured.

THE FLOCKMASTER.

There is no animal more unprofitable than a poor sheep.

Sheep should not be kept with horses or swine, for they are liable to get killed.

Sheep feeders can no longer ignore the value of manure as a byproduct of the feed lot.

Sheep do best on high, rolling ground; low ground produces foot rot and parasites.

Sheep are comfort lovers, and the man who neglects to provide them with good, dry shelter makes a costly error.

A wide range and frequent exchange of pasture will reduce the ravages of the stomach worm, that fearful enemy of sheep.

A common error of the experienced feeder is failure to provide good shelter. Lambs cannot make good gains with wet feet or soggy fleeces.

DEVELOPING HEIFERS.

Success Depends Upon a Judicious Selection of the Calf.

The primary object in keeping and feeding the dairy heifer is to eventually make a milk cow of her. Much of the success of developing a heifer into a profitable milker depends upon the judicious selection of the calf, writes H. E. McCartney in the Iowa Homestead. There is a scarcity of good profitable cows on the market. There are thousands of unprofitable ones. Calves from parentage that are strong in dairy characteristics are to have preference over those of poor breeding.

Development should be kept up from the start. This means that the heifer will mature at an earlier age and will doubtless be a larger and more profitable cow. Generally speaking, the largest and growthiest heifers make the best cows. Of course there are limitations, such as those of breed. Each breed has its own maximum size. No system of feeding could possibly cause a heifer of one of the smaller breeds to develop into the ordinary size cow of one of the breeds that possesses greater individual size and weight. Yet within each breed it may be taken as a rule that the larger and more strongly constituted cows are the profitable producers.

To give the calf a right start is very essential. Growth should be kept up from the first. If the calf is stunted her growth is checked and the age of reaching maturity is postponed. Sometimes the effects of the stunting are such that she never reaches the size and development that nature intended for her. Many successful dairy stock



It is a general characteristic of the Brown Swiss cows to show a high degree of efficiency in converting feed into milk or into flesh and a pronounced characteristic that they are not of a nervous disposition or habit. Growing out of the strength of constitution is the characteristic long life of the breed. At eleven or twelve years of age the cows are in their prime. They tend to take on fat when dry and give it off slowly when in milk. The bull shown was grand champion of his breed at the Wisconsin state fair last year.

men make a practice of giving a little new milk for a few days and then change to skim milk, making the liquid portion of the ration wholly of that by the end of four weeks. The skim milk may be kept up to the age of three months, or, if plentiful and cheap, six months is none too long to use it.

The spring calf will begin to eat grass and the fall or winter calf to eat hay at an early age. Grass is nature's best feed next to milk and should be provided in abundance if possible. Hay, it is needless to say, should be rich, nutritious and very palatable.

Whether to feed grain extensively or not depends upon the price of the grain, the value of the animal when mature and the age at which it is expected to mature. In general a little grain may well be fed to spring calves during the first year. The following spring, when they are a year old, they will do very nicely on good pasture without any supplement. Winter calves will need grain until spring and during their first summer unless their pasture is unusually abundant.

The age to breed is a big factor in developing a heifer. One that has been healthy and growthy from birth will usually be ready for breeding at the age of sixteen or eighteen months. This will cause her to calve shortly after becoming two years of age. On the other hand, those that have been stunted or which have developed slowly often should not be bred until such age as will bring the date of first calving at about three years.

Pure Blood Prepotent.

Most of the more popular breeds of pure bred animals are prepotent—that is, they transmit their qualities to their progeny. But they will not remain prepotent very long unless they are attended by the same care in selection and feeding which established their prepotency in the first place. That which created the distinctive breeds is necessary for their maintenance.—Kansas Farmer.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.

Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

Make the Home Orchard Produce This Year.

The problem of what to do with the apple orchard in order to make it produce good fruit is an important one. Everywhere one can find orchards that have produced good fruit during the past seasons, but owing to neglect and advancing age, they have fallen into the habit of bearing only in seasons at which time every tree is full of fruit. Any one who has an orchard of this kind should be anxious to know what steps may be taken to make the trees return a crop of fruit regularly.

One of the chief difficulties in caring for the home orchard is the spraying. Fairly good fruit may often be produced without cultivation. Pruning is not such a difficult operation and there is a wide range of time in which this operation can be performed. With spraying it is different, however, and in order to get the best results the spray material should be applied at the proper time.

If San Jose scale is present in the orchard the first spraying should be applied during the dormant season, preferably as late as possible before the buds start to swell. For this spraying use strong lime-sulphur wash. This may be prepared at home or it may be purchased from various manufacturing companies.

The next important spraying should be given just after the petals fall, and before the calyx cups close. It is given at this time so as to guard against the codling moth, the insect that causes wormy fruit and causes the young apples to fall off. Bordeaux or dilute lime-sulphur may be used, to which add two or three pounds of lead arsenate. The Bordeaux will serve to keep the fungus disease in check.

From four to six weeks later a third and a fourth spraying may be necessary in order to protect the fruit from bitter rot, scab, black rot, sooty blotch, codling moth, etc. For

these sprayings use dilute Bordeaux mixture, to which should be added the arsenate of lead.

In this work one should always know just what he is spraying for. In general, all leaf and fruit eating insects, such as slugs, caterpillars, beetles, codling moth, etc., are controlled by using Paris green or arsenate of lead when the insects first appear. Scale insects, such as oyster shell scale, San Jose scale and scurfy bark louse, are controlled by using some one of the contact sprays, such as kerosene emulsion, or lime sulphur solution, in the spring before the buds open.

Spraying is not the only operation that is necessary to make an orchard profitable. It is but one of the links in the chain of successful orchard management. Pruning and cultivation are also important and should not be neglected if one expects to get the best results.

The outfit needed for spraying a small orchard should consist of a good brass lined pump with a barrel, twenty-five feet of hose, a good eight or ten foot bamboo extension rod, with one or more standard nozzles. The whole outfit should not cost more than twenty or twenty-five dollars, and if cared for it will last several years. A half day or a day at the most will suffice to spray an orchard of from twenty-five to fifty trees, according to size.

Lime-sulphur wash is made as follows: Twenty pounds of lump lime is slaked to a creamy mixture and fifteen pounds of sulphur added. To this should be added fifteen gallons of water. Boil for one hour, stirring frequently. At the end of the cooking process the mixture should be amber in color. Add water enough to make fifty gallons and apply at once.

J. H. Carmondy, Assistant Horticulturist, Ky. Experiment Station.

ERECTING HIS OWN MONUMENT.

How Lester Bryant, the Boy Champion Corn Grower of Kentucky, Will Buy His Own Memorial With His Record Crop of Corn.

One very frequently hears the remark, "That fellow is erecting his own monument." No one in the Rockfield neighborhood last summer ever thought that Lester Bryant's record crop of corn would be the means of building him a memorial. No one watching a vigorous youngster put his life and soul into the work as he did could have foreseen such an event, and yet if



LESTER BRYANT.

the plans of the Hon. J. W. Newman carry, and they are sure to, the boy will have erected his own memorial.

At the funeral of Lester Bryant a few days after his tragic death at Washington Mr. Newman outlined his plan to a few close friends. The plan was so unique and so easy of handling that it was soon after decided upon. Mr. Newman has bought Lester Bryant's crop of fine Kentucky tested, Boone County White seed corn from the boy's father and had Dr. Mutchler,

the government expert in charge of the Boys' Corn club movement, pick out fifty bushels of extra seed corn. This carefully selected stock seed corn will be offered for sale as the Lester Bryant Strain of Boone County White. It will be sold at \$1 per ear. All the money realized from the sale of this remarkable corn will be placed in bank at Frankfort to the credit of the Lester Bryant memorial fund. As there will probably be at least 3,500 ears in the fifty bushels of corn, a magnificent monument is sure to rise in the Bowling Green cemetery, where the boy is buried.

All orders for the corn should be sent direct to Mr. Newman's Frankfort office. The corn will be shipped to those ordering from Bowling Green.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Rent	\$ 5.00
Preparation of land	3.50
Seed	2.00
Planting	25
Manure	4.37
Fertilizer	3.90
Cultivation	2.00
Gathering	19.02
Total cost	148 bus. and 55 lbs. at 60c. 89.20
Profit	\$70.18

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Kentucky's Boys' Corn Clubs.

The Boys' Corn club movement is only two years old in this state, and yet big things have been accomplished. The Corn club boys, several thousand of them, are enthusiastic; but better than enthusiasm are the results that have come from the work.

When the state champions met in Washington this winter with the experts who had charge of the work in the various states, there was naturally a feeling of intense rivalry. Twelve of the southern states that had been pushing the Boys' Corn club idea for several years, had records of 442 boys that had grown over 100 bushels on an acre. Alabama and Georgia each had over 100 boys with this record to their credit, but both of these states had been organized for club work for the past eight years. It is very gratifying to be able to write that Kentucky, with an organization of only two years, made a splendid record. Fifty-seven boys in Kentucky this past season grew over 100 bushels of corn to the acre. How many adult farmers did that well?

FAMOUS LIES OF HISTORY

I shall be detained at the office tonight, love, it may be after midnight before I get through with my work.

Good afternoon, Mrs. Jones; how charming you look. Delighted to see you.

There is more liquor sold in dry territory than wet.

So sorry Dr. Thirdly, but I was indisposed and couldn't get to church yesterday. I missed your sermon so much.

Just one word more brethren and sisters and I have done.

Let me have a five, Sam? I'll pay you back tomorrow.

Agnes you are the only girl I ever loved or could love.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week. In the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.30	7.30
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.30	\$23.30
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12,	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.30	\$32.30
If paid in advance	*\$28.50	*\$30.70	*\$31.70
SPRING TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	*\$22.00	*\$24.00	*\$25.00

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting ..	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) ..	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course) ..	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

No able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Spring Term opens, Wednesday, March 26th. Get ready. For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.